

THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

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NO. 36.

THE ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

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THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT estimates that during the past year the gold circulation of the world has decreased \$62,000,000, while that of silver has increased \$72,000,000, and paper \$112,000,000.

The Hecla Consolidated Company of Montana has produced for the nine months ending Sept. 30th, 508,937 ozs. of silver; 192 ozs. of gold; 283,530 lbs. of copper; and 3,505,994 lbs. of lead. A third furnace is in course of erection.

The consumption of copper in England shows an increase of 10,981 tons, that of France shows a decrease of 3,878, and the exports from England (exclusive of those to France) show an increase of 7,323 tons, of which 3,344 tons went to India, and 3,984 tons to other countries.

The production of the precious metals in twenty-one countries appears to have been for the calendar year 1883 about \$94,000,000 of gold and \$114,000,000 of silver, being \$4,000,000 less in gold and a like amount greater in silver than reported for the previous year.

The Grand Central Mining Company, of Tombstone, have contracted for two eighteen-inch Cornish pumps which will be set in place and everything in working order by the 1st of April, when the work of draining the lower levels will be commenced in earnest. The cost to the company will not be less than \$200,000.

The largest gold nuggets ever found were said to be as follows: The Sarah Sands nugget, found at Ballarat, weighed 190 pounds troy, or 1,560 ounces. This, at \$4 per ounce, would be worth \$6,240. The Blanche Barkly nugget, dug up at Kingower, weighed 145 pounds and was worth \$5,800. The Welcome nugget, found at Ballarat, weighed 184 pounds and was sold for \$10,000. This latter is the largest ever found.

The Detroit Copper Company has recently completed a system of 7,200 feet of 20-inch gauge railroad by which its mines are directly connected with the reduction works. The cost per ton for hauling ore is now trifling. In the future, during wet weather there will be no lack of ore, on account of the bad condition of the roads, as the little 6-ton locomotive will glide over the iron rails as smoothly in wet seasons as dry.—Clarion.

The total billion output of the Chifton district for the month of November, 1884, was, in round figures, 1,140,000 pounds of black copper, divided between the two companies as follows: Arizona Copper Company 610,000 pounds, Detroit Copper Company 530,000 pounds. The average fineness of the first named is 97 1/2 per cent., and of the latter 98 per cent. The Detroit Company are running but one furnace at present, a 90-ton Fraser & Chalmers water-jacket. As the furnace was "blown in" but 26 days their average output was over 19,000 pounds daily. The Arizona Company expect to blow in additional furnaces the latter part of this month, or as soon as the cars are running to their mines on the western slope of Long-fellow hill, when their output will be largely increased. At present they are running three furnaces, two 90-ton and one 60-ton of the Fraser & Chalmers make.—Clarion.

The general opinion of members of Congress who have arrived in Washington is that very little will be done at the coming session beyond the passage of appropriation bills. It is not improbable that something may be done with the pending land grant forfeiture bills, the bill to prohibit the importation of foreign labor, and the educational bill, but it is likely that appropriation and pension bills will consume most of the session.

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CONGLOMERATES.
For the week ending Saturday, Nov. 29th, the Arizona Copper Co., Clifton, shipped 133,496 pounds black copper.

Fourteen hundred and seventy seven tons less copper have this year been imported in the form of pyrites into England.

A steady producer of copper during the past twenty years has been the Cape Copper mines, on the west coast of Africa.

The new 90-ton smelter of the United Verde is about finished, and with no unseasoned delays will start up on the 1st.

The total yield of Missouri copper in 1882 was 294,695 lbs., which contrasts but poorly with the Lake Superior yield for the same year, viz: 56,982,765 lbs.

Ore from the Phoenix mine, Maricopa county, Ariz., now being reduced at the Golden Fleece mill is said to be yielding average returns of \$50 to \$60 per ton.

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No Defeated Candidates.
Things have come to such a pass in this country that whenever an election is held some one is invariably defeated. It shouldn't be that way, but as long as it is, we must put up with it. The victorious candidates feel as good as they can and need no advice or sympathy. The defeated ones should remember that they have much to fall back on. In the first place it is an off year. Always put in that claim to start on. The expression has not been copyrighted and anyone can use it. There is no need to remain hidden under the barn for the next three weeks after election. Come right out and file your claims and have it over with. Any candidate who was laid out is perfectly justified in believing that the country will now drift into a monarchy or go to the dogs.—Las Vegas Optic.

Branding Cattle.
One of the objections urged against branding of horned cattle on the plains is that it injures the hide for leather. The tanners are strongly opposed to it. The cowboys want the brands made conspicuous so that they can read them at a glance, and as the owners are numerous the devices are many. In addition to hot iron sears the knife is freely used. The animals suffer very little from having the marks of ownership affixed to them. At least, the wounds quickly heal. The tanners' objection is stronger than that of the humanitarians. Brands cannot be dispensed with unless the grazing lands are fenced, and just now there is a great outcry against barb-wire. But as so much material for leather is injured by the knife and iron, we should think that smaller branding irons could be made available. The cowboy might be persuaded to get along without marks long enough to be read from the back of a broncho a quarter of a mile away from the corral.—Turf, Field and Farm.

The Climate of New Mexico.
The "rainy season" commences in June, and lasts through the summer and fall. By rainy season, we refer to occasional showers, perhaps daily, for a week or so. Now and then a terrific hail-storm will rage for a short time, followed by rainy and cool weather. May 31, a severe hail-storm visited this part, smashing hundreds of panes of glass and doing considerable damage otherwise. The hail-stones were very large, some quite the size of eggs. The houses were flooded with water, and it was very cold for a week or two, fires being necessary in all the rooms. From the middle of June the sun shines with intense force, making out-of-doors occupation almost impossible, but, strange to say, cases of sun-stroke almost never occur. The constant wind in New Mexico is a great protection to those who are exposed to the strong rays of the summer heat. About three or four o'clock in the afternoon clouds will appear, followed by wind or rain, and the evening and nights are cold. These sudden changes, together with the action of the water, excites a loose condition of the bowels, and diarrhea, and even dysentery, are of frequent occurrence. The high altitude affect most people very unpleasantly, at least for a time, and many suffer until they leave the country. "Nervousness," "neuralgia," and all heart-troubles seem to increase. A strong desire to sleep, but awakening without much sensation of refreshment, if any, weariness, languor, confusion of ideas, inability for exertion or study, depression of spirits almost to despair, are common ailments due to this climate and elevation. Fast walking and running are out of the question, and troops are not allowed to be drilled in the "double quick." Loss of appetite, indigestion, dyspepsia, and biliousness show that the intestinal tract is affected by the change. Colic, asthma, etc., are very prevalent; and pneumonia is rapidly and generally fatal. The houses are mostly built of "adobe," sun-burnt brick, and are cold and chilly, except in the hottest weather. Rheumatism on this account is very prevalent and severe. Glandular inflammations are common. Simple afebrile of the groin, without apparent cause, is very common.—Christian Advocate.

Dr. W. T. Parker, in the Archives of Medicine, writing upon "The Climate of New Mexico," which we find in the Christian Advocate of Nov. 27th, is either a consummate ass or an egregious and wilful falsifier. The foregoing extract from his pen establishes the truth of our assertion. We lived in New Mexico for eighteen consecutive years—a longer time, doubtless, than Dr. Parker—and are familiar with every part of that territory, its climate and its capabilities of production and, consequently, we must be astonished in finding a man of

sufficient hardihood to print such stuff as the above extract over his own signature. His article is too long for us to publish entire, and therefore we content ourselves with the above extract as showing the web and woof of the article in its entirety. The veracious M. D. also slops over when speaking of the character of the soil which he classes as a famine breeder. To show how far this New Mexican chronicler is wide of the mark in regard to the capabilities of the soil, we will simply refer to the fact that seven New Mexican cattle companies, represented at the Cattlemen's Convention, in St. Louis, own, in the aggregate, 3,095,000 cattle. These are but a tythe of the horned stock grazed there. The aggregate of sheep outnumber the cattle by hundreds of thousands, which the "impoverished soil" of New Mexico also sustains without sensibly diminishing its almost limitless pasturage. The Doctor, in drawing the long bow, has overhot the mark and made himself the laughing stock of those familiar with the salubrious climate and productive soil of New Mexico.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.
The interest of archeologists has been awakened by the recent discovery of curious ruins, statues and carved figures of large size on Easter Island in the middle of the Pacific ocean, twenty-five hundred miles west of the west coast of South America. The discovery was made by the officers of the German gun-boat Hyaena, on a voyage from Valparaiso to the Samoan islands. The vessel stopped at Easter Island on her voyage, and during the stay her officers explored it and collected many relics and made sketches of the large carved images which could not be brought away. The present inhabitants of the island are entirely ignorant of the history of these interesting ruins, and have no traditions of the intelligent and cultivated race who occupied the island before them and have disappeared. Why Easter Island alone, of all the myriad islands in that vast ocean, should possess such ruins? who were the people that built them? whence they came? and in what catastrophe they perished—are questions that force themselves upon us, without giving a clew to the answer. Probably the Easter Island ruins were the work of the same race as that which built the ruined temples and carved the broken images of Yucatan; and when we shall have learned something about the one, we will know something of the other.

No Hogshead.
"Slug Ten" called the foreman in the late hours of the night, as he looked down the alleys and saw no familiar bobbing of a head which had grown so old in its place as the ceiling had grown dingy and black.
"Gone home," said his partner back of him.
"Who told him he could go home?"
There was no answer. The only sounds heard were the monotonous ones of the other cases—the steady clicking, as some people call it—and the mechanical voice of the proof-reader.
"Did he empty his stick?" asked the foreman.
"No," the galley-boy answered; "here it is on his case."
"Bring it in and turn up the gas."
The foreman looked at the stick, and read it. It was a part of the Texas election table. And the bottom line read: "I'm getting d— tired of setting up Democratic majorities."
"Slug Ten was no hogswagon"—Chicago Herald.

A few good matches that have recently been made in Castle Garden have brought the matrimonial bureau of that immigrant depot into wide notice. Both lone women and lone men apply to Superintendent Jackson for mates, and his correspondence in this regard is becoming burdensome. All the letters he gets are serious, and some of them are very funny without an effort of humor. The men that apply are chiefly farmers in the West, who want hands for their lands—women "good for a farm" and good enough for a wife. The women applicants are chiefly widows of the Eastern country, who want to start married life again. The business of mating is becoming so brisk that it suggests the starting of a new department at Castle Garden.

Mrs. Sibndiet—What is that complaint you are making?
The Boarder—I say that my napkin is so damp that it is of no use at all.
"Damp, eh? Guess you must have rubbed it against your board bill."
"My board bill?"
"Yes; that is all over you, you know."

An affectionate Irishman once engaged in the 7th Regiment in order to be near his brother, who was a corporal in the 70th.

A dude returned from college to his parent's city apartments. As he was undressing to go to bed at night, he noticed a handsome motto on the wall, "God bless our flat," and it bothered him all night so that on soiled hardly sleep.—Burlington Free Press.

The promoters of glove fights in New York will now take a back seat. The authorities will not permit the pugilists to slug each other, and the mild-mannered public will not pay dollars to witness a tame exhibition of science. The dog is dead and corpse should be ordered for the funeral.

"Captain, we are entirely out of ammunition," said an orderly sergeant to his commander on a field day.
"What! entirely out of ammunition?" exclaimed the captain. "Yes, entirely out," was the reply. "Then cease firing," said the captain.

Sir Walter Scott, in lending a book one day to a friend, cautioned him to be punctual in returning it. "This is really necessary," said the poet in apology: "for though many of my friends are bad arithmeticians, I observe all of them appear to be good book-keepers."

Mr. Charles Dunster, a blacksmith of Leesville, Ohio, has made a clock, mostly with blacksmith's tools, which has excited considerable comment in his neighborhood. It is principally of steel, and in a glass case so the movement can be seen, gives the time in eleven cities, striking the hour and quarters, and is seven feet high.

Conversation overheard by a St. Louis reporter during the session of the National Cattlemen's convention: "Did you notice," said a well dressed man to a prominent citizen, "that the stockmen as a rule have big hands?" "Yes," was the answer. "I'm sorry to say that my attention was called to that fact last night when —, of Wyoming, showed down four jacks and nailed a whaling big pot."

A recent number of the Photographic News contains a reproduction of a photograph of the Paris express train taken by an exposure of the entire plate for one three-hundredth part of a second—a side view, while the train was running at a velocity of forty-two miles per hour. There is a slight blurring in some of the details of the picture, but in general it looks as if the cars and locomotive were standing still.

A letter purporting to give a description of an eye witness of the execution of Queen Mary will be published at the end of the present year. It has been found in a manuscript book among the papers of Lord Wick, the judge, who died in 1793. The book is all written in one hand, apparently in the first half of the eighteenth century, and the account of the execution is a copy of a letter sent by special desire.

The designer of the first Confederate battle-flag was Colonel Walton, of Louisiana, who presented it to General Beauregard, who in turn submitted it to General Joe Johnston, who caused it to be adopted by the Confederate army. It was a Greek cross of blue on a red field, with white stars on the blue bars. At the battle of Bull Run the Stars and Bars were found to be too much like the Stars and Stripes, and caused much confusion among the hostile forces. It was for this reason that General Johnston took measures to have a new battle-flag.

This is from F. Marion Crawford's new novel, "An American Politician": "Boston is quite too funny about driving, too. A lady may go out with a man in a sleigh, but you couldn't possibly go with him on wheels—on the same road, at the same hour, same man, same everything, except the wheels. You agree to go out next week in a sleigh with Mr. Vanover; but when the day comes, if it has happened to thaw, and there is no snow, and he comes in a buggy, you couldn't possibly go with him, because it would be quite too improper."

This muzzes a rural correspondent: "When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock, and you hear the kyouck and gobble of the struttin' turkey cock, and the cluckin' of the guineas and the cluckin' of the hens, and the rooster's hallylooyer as he tipsies on the fence; oh, then's the time a feller is feeling at his best, with the rickin' sun to greet him from a night of gracious rest, and he leaves the house bare-headed and goes out to feed the stock, when the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock."—Gate City.